

IRWIN PROPERTY STILL ON MARKET, SAYS SPALDING

Hotel Project of Syndicate from
Northwest Not Abandoned—
Land Worth \$200,000

The magnificent Waikiki beach property of the late Wm. G. Irwin is on the market, according to a statement made by E. I. Spalding, who has charge of the Irwin interests in the islands. Mr. Spalding returned last week from San Francisco where he had been called in connection with the settlement of the estate of the deceased multi-millionaire.

Although various parties have considered the matter of purchasing the Waikiki home, Mr. Spalding states that there are no definite negotiations pending. It is understood, however, that a syndicate of capitalists from the Northwest which had tentative plans for buying the property and converting it into a hotel, have not given up their project, and may yet be able to carry out their object. The Irwin place is perhaps the finest beach property in Honolulu. It has a frontage on the beach of 1000 feet, and about the same frontage on Kalakaua avenue, with an average depth of about 250 feet. It fronts on a fine, sandy beach, which had been much improved at heavy cost by the late owner. The house, which is a veritable mansion, cost, so Mr. Spalding states, in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and a large amount was also spent in developing the grounds.

It is not known what price is asked by the estate for the property, but it is probably not much under \$300,000. The sale of the Westervelt and Bocus properties, a short distance from this place, only a few weeks ago at the rate of \$200 per front foot, fixes a rate which would make the Irwin property worth \$200,000 exclusive of buildings. The property is directly opposite Kapiolani Park, and the main house and other buildings, it is said, are eminently adapted for hotel purposes with comparatively little alteration.

For a number of years before his death, Mr. Irwin had had his entire estate incorporated, and its settlement was simply a matter of transferring the stock according to the terms of the deceased's will. Mrs. Irwin owned half of this stock before her husband's death, and with the exception of a few hundred thousand dollars made in bequests to friends who had been associated with him in business for many years, the entire property went to her. Mrs. Irwin's property is said to be worth approximately \$10,000,000.

"MARY JANE" PUMPS ARRIVED.

The delayed shipment of these popular patent leather pumps fortunately has arrived and the Manufacturers' Sales Co., Ltd., on Fort Street, is prepared to fill all orders—advertisements.

Five of the six children of Joseph Smart, a lumber dealer at Ashland, Me., were burned to death when the Smart residence was destroyed by fire recently.

CENTENARY OF KAMEHAMEHA III IS MARKED WITH IMPRESSIVE SERVICE

Handsome Tablet Is Unveiled
Accompanied by Sacred
Chant of Loved King

The unveiling of a handsome tablet of Hawaiian lava granite, to the accompaniment of sacred chants composed a century ago, marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kamehameha III, the third of the Kamehameha line, which yesterday afternoon was observed at old Kawaiahaeo church by the Daughters of Hawaii. It was a fitting memorial to that ruler who, known to his subjects as the beneficent king, gave to the inhabitants of these islands their first written constitution, and, to make the observance further complete, the tablet will be taken to Keauhou, Kona, where it will mark the birthplace of ka mo'i lokonai'kai.

The historical structure of Kawaiahaeo, around which is woven innumerable tales dear to the heart of the kama'aina, was occupied by more than 2600 persons, the majority of whom were Hawaiian. The memorial tablet occupied the center of the platform, hidden from view by the royal standard of Liliuokalani, and by the flag of the monarchy, loaned by her majesty for the occasion. On either side of the tablet were seated Queen Liliuokalani and High Chiefess Elizabeth Keka'aniau Pratt, both lineal descendants of the Hawaiian king who was the founder of the Kamehameha dynasty. Feathered cloaks of almost priceless value draped the chairs in which they sat.

The strange, yet beautiful, setting doubtless was a perfect replica of a court scene in the days of the old regime when the Kamehamehas held sway. The costume of the participants was perfect, and there was presented a spectacle in which was brought out many ancient and rare relics which today are treasured by Honolulu families and which are seldom seen other than in private homes, where they are held almost sacred.

Attired in feather cloaks and helmets, High Chief Fred Kahapua Beckley and High Chief Albert Kalanin'oua Hosiipi, the spear and kahili bearers respectively, occupied places just back of the queen and High Chiefess Pratt, representing the figures which are seen on the royal Hawaiian coat of arms. Both are lineal descendants of chiefs of the court of Kamehameha I, High Chief Beckley being a descendant of Kameleamoku, and High Chief Hosiipi a descendant of Kamanawa, the royal kahili bearer. Boys from the Kamehameha school, to the number of 16, acted as court attendants and kahili bearers, and occupied places on either side of the court representatives. They were attired in feather capes and other accessories adopted by the Hawaiian warriors of other days. Above this gathering was suspended the royal standard of Kamehameha, as well as other Hawaiian flags, their colors blending in perfect harmony with the vivid green of the palms and ferns with which the nave was banked.

Chant Never in Writing.

The services were opened by the congregation singing "How Firm a Foundation," and following an invocation by Rev. Henry K. Poepe, pastor of Kaunakapili church, Mrs. Naka Hakuole, the royal chanter, chanted

the ancient koihonoa which dealt with the genealogy of Kamehameha and which was listened to with rapt attention. The church was still, and not a sound was audible other than the weird, rhythmic song which told the story of those from whence the beneficent king descended.

When the chant had been completed, the queen released her personal flag which covered the memorial tablet, and at the same time High Chiefess Pratt released the Hawaiian flag, and the handsome stone was uncovered. The "Prayer of Life," the most sacred of all Hawaiian chants, was then chanted by Mrs. Hakuole. This chant, it is said, since the birth of Kamehameha III, never has been set down in writing, but has been conveyed by word of mouth from generation to generation. The history which surrounds it is that Kamehameha III, at his birth, was as one dead, and the royal babe was restored to life when the royal chanter invoked the assistance of the gods by chanting "The Prayer of Life." Following the chant, there were several addresses given both in Hawaiian and in English, the speakers being Judge A. S. Mahaulu, Rev. W. B. Oleson, and Rev. O. H. Gulick. The services came to a close with the rendition of the Pauahi and Kamehameha songs, dedicated to Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, by several girls from the Kamehameha School. Many prominent residents of Honolulu, including Gov. L. E. Pinkham, Judge Sanford B. Dole and Mrs. Dole, Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Senator John C. Lane, W. R. Castle and W. O. Smith were present. The Hawaiian societies which participated in the services were the Daughters of Hawaii, Kamehameha Lodge, Aha Hui Kaahumann, the Daughters of the Warriors, the Chiefs of Hawaii, Aha Hui Olu' Ona Wahine, Aha Na Pua O Hawaii and Aha Hui Poole O Na Wahine.

Address of Rev. W. B. Oleson.

Following is the address delivered by Rev. W. B. Oleson:

"It is fitting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of Kamehameha, son of Kamehameha the Great, and himself the beloved king of Hawaii, for over a score of years, that we should recall that it was he who strongly urged the erection of this building in which we are assembled, generously subscribing \$3000 toward its cost; that it was he who at the dedication of this house of worship in 1842, presented the church with a deed to the building and the site; and that it was he who, on the occasion of the restoration of the national sovereignty in 1843, at a special thanksgiving service held in this auditorium, addressed the great congregation and uttered the words which became the national motto: 'Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono'—the life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness."

"It is fitting therefore that this should be the scene of special recognition of the statesmanship and personal worth of the great benefactor of his people."

Broke Down Tabu System

"Covering a span of only two-score years, his life began with the breaking down of the ancient tabu system, and ended with the establishment of constitutional government throughout the nation."

"Notwithstanding he was born into

the world a well-nigh lifeless babe, he was destined to achieve for his people more than all the monarchs of Hawaii.

"Thus he was permitted by the sanction of his brother, the king, to sit down in his Kona home and to eat with his mother, thus doing a forbidden thing; and by that act, though he was a mere child, he dealt the death-blow to the tabu system that was already tottering under the weight of its cruel oppressions."

"Accustomed to dissolute associations, and apparently hopelessly entangled with reactionaries, he surprised the whole nation when, at the early age of 20, in assuming full sovereignty, he placed himself squarely before his people on the side of righteousness by the choice of the Christian princess, Kinau, as his premier."

"King John of England granted Magna Charta to his rebellious barons under the stress of armed constraint. But Kamehameha, when only 26 years of age, without constraint and of his own free will, proclaimed a bill of rights such as no other sovereign probably has ever accorded his people voluntarily. That bill of rights emancipated the common people from serfdom, and conferred on them the privilege of owning their own lands, and of enjoying unhindered the labor of their hands."

"It does not detract anything from the honorable record of Abraham Lincoln to recall that however much he desired the emancipation of the negro, he was not able to effect it until political and military necessity compelled it. Kamehameha emancipated his people from their irksome bondage not through compulsion, or the force of circumstances, but by reason of his own generous regard for the happiness of his people."

"Later on he made the emancipation of his people effective by setting apart one-third of the land so that every Hawaiian might become a landowner. This was known as the great mahele, and this act of Kamehameha's will always stand out in the history of Hawaii as the noblest effort of a generous monarch to promote the progress and prosperity of his people."

"Most nations have arrived at constitutional government through the grudging concessions of rulers and the slow processes of agitation and civil conflict. But Kamehameha conferred constitutional government on his people as the natural climax of what he had undertaken in their behalf. And so he gave them first the constitution of 1840, and finally the ampler constitution of 1852, admitting the common people to a share in the enactment and execution of laws for the common good."

"For 22 years Kamehameha was the progressive and statesmanlike leader of his people. And he was such in the face of great crises and changes in the national history. Two great epidemics decimated his people. Repeatedly the independence of Hawaii was menaced by the unjust encroachment of foreign nations. The great awakening created conditions that necessitated schools, and courts, and land commissions, and systems of taxation, and all the paraphernalia of a civilized community. The doctrine of religious toleration had to be established. Protection for his people from the ravages of strong drink, was a commanding issue. So was the necessity of shielding his people from the lustful assaults incidental to the presence here of as many as 500 whaling vessels in a single year."

Ambition to Serve People.

"He was a wise ruler, who kept wise counselors about him, and his ambition was to serve his people well and to hold them to what was right."

"He had his faults, but no one knew them or regretted them more than he. To the young chiefs gathered in their school, he said: 'I wish my lot had been like yours. I deeply regret the foolish manner in which I spent the years of my youth.'"

"He was a remarkable man, in the forefront of remarkable changes in the life of a whole nation. The marvel is that one short life should compass such a transformation as Hawaii experienced from 1813 to 1854, and that that life should have been a part of it all."

"In no small degree was this due to the pronounced influence of three noble daughters of Hawaii—Keopuolani, Kaahumanu and Kinau. Sturdy in their loyalty to Christian ideals, their counsels were of inestimable value to Kamehameha in giving direction to his convictions and in helping to shape his decisions in great exigencies."

"This memorial tablet, when finally erected at his birthplace, shall speak to coming generations as they shall read the inscription. But an even nobler memorial is that which is written in the hearts of the Hawaiian people and of every lover of their race."

"It is fitting that I should quote in closing, the words uttered by Kamehameha IV in this house of worship in his address on the occasion of his taking the oath to maintain the constitution, January 11, 1855:

"The age of Kamehameha III was one of progress and of liberty, of schools and of civilization. He gave us a constitution, and fixed laws; he secured the people in their title to their lands, and removed the last chain of oppression. He gave them a voice in his councils and in the making of the laws by which they are governed. He was a great national benefactor, and has left the impress of his mild and amiable disposition on the age for which he was born."

WILSON MESSAGE ON CANAL TOLLS BRIEF, EMPHATIC

Says Repeal Is Only Course the
United States Can Af-
ford to Adopt

The text of President Wilson's message to Congress on March 5, urging the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls provisions, was received in Honolulu today. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have come to you on an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I fear that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it.

No communication I have addressed to the Congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak on a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the constitution itself, with personal responsibility.

I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge on you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal, with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

In Contravention of Treaty

In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain, concerning the canal, concluded on November 18, 1901.

But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else, the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it, and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret, with too strained or refined a reading, the words of our own promises, just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please.

U. S. Must Withdraw

The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question as to whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation, without quibble or hesitation.

I ask this of you, in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even graver delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

ambition was to serve his people well and to hold them to what was right.

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